RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

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We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California. RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The

Modern World

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YOSHIRO USHINO	1298 PARKWOOD DR. NOVATO, CA 94947	Godila Indina

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Kata Husegawa	3400 Gty Lights P1 San Jose C4 95736	the state of the s
Akiko Doi	226 Commodore Dr Richmond, 1A 94804	>>>
Masako Wada	325 Carson Dr. Hayward. CA 94544	Marcho Wado
Junko Boto	300 7th Ave. Santa Cruz. A 95062	Juillito
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FEB-24-2016 19:08

FROM: SAYOKO BABG

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten— World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 459, Lines 913 - 919 about "Comtort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is Important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

- (1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation" EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain (Refs. 1,2). However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands (Refs. 1,3). Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.
- (2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual staves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before end during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Rels 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and fournalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the totemat and media.
- (3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the targest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the targest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misteading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a blased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

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SAYOKO	BABA	23. POPPY P1. NOVATO. CA 94949	Sayoko Baba	

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Printed Name	Address	signature
Fumiko IMAİ	312 - 13 TH ST, PACIFIC GROVE CALIF, 93950-3405	Funika Smai

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The California Department of Education is plenning to Include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Greders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Woman," e euphemiem for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japenese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Woman" can be taught es an exemple of institutionelized eexual slavery, and one of the largest ceses of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women very, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into thase situations during Japenese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spreed by South Korea and People's Republic of Chine for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is thet "Comfort Women" is a suphemism for camp following prostitute earning high saleries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Jepenese Imperiel Army got Involved in the menegement to protect the health end the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in meny official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of Wer Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogetion Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who hed baen connacted with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to privete brokers by their parents for peying off their families' debt end had to work against their will. In 1994, Jepanese government ecknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system end sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Koree, Telwan, Philippina, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanesa Comfort Women who mede up helf of total Comfort Women in World Wer ti. The project solved ell Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Koreen Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japen wee the first nation that ecknowledged mistreetment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothals called Recreetion Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevant numerous number of repes of Jepanese women by GIe that heppened during aerly occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Jepen has navar demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught et schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Jepanese end Japanese-Americans and heve negative Impact on Jepen-US reletion. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing end bullying Jepanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teeching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were wall paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" et Change.org

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MITSUHIPO KOTANI	22822 SAVONA, LAGUNA HILLS, OA 92	43 Filler

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Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of repes of Japanese women by Gis that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has naver mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded epology and compensation for it.

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SAJAE OKUDA	7202 BESTEL AVE. WESTMUSTERIA. 92683 &	Dane Skudo
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Yumiko Nakano	1 Winchester Irvine, CA 9=620 That
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Printed Name	Address	signature
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Kavin Johnston	2352 Farlay St. Cestro Vally . CA94546	2

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Makoto Kurita	425 Novie Ave, Davis. CA 95616	The

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Yuki Sugahara	7235 Pritchard Rd, Sacramento GA	3d Al

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Tuan Q. Dam	1962 44 th DV. San Francisco, Ca. 94116	Ullen 2. Olen

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RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

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	1781 Sutter St.	1 10 -
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RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World

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Mayumi Traupman	6808 BalsanWay Oakland (A 9461)	anim:

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Miyuki Sotoyama	1134-22-nocla iron ma shi saita ma	Miyuki Sotozama

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Tuuko. Yoshino	132-2 Ya oroshi hanno. Shi aa itama	Yuuko. Yoshi na
Midori. Ožasawara	566. 11. Namiyagi hannoshisaitema	Midon Ogasa Vaja

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Shiho Yoghida	279-27 shinkouituma shiqaita ma	Shiho Yozhida
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	1004-1 Namiyanasi hannoshi saitama	
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RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Tan, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modam World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

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Sayaka Shima zaki	Japan Japan	Country Character The
Jayara JII Ma Zari		Sayoko Shi ma Zaki
Tuki Tamada	1213-16 Na mixaraĝi hannoshisaitama	Tuki Ya mada
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RE: 2014-2016 Drsft History-Social Scienca Framework for Greda Ten, Chepter 15: Grsde Ten — World Hietory, Culture, end Geogrephy: The Modern World Chepter of the History-Sociel Scienca Framework for Ceilfornie Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

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Takako.Nishikubo	556-11 NAMIYANAZI happoshitaita ma	Talkoko Nishikubo
	368-7 Na Kayama hannoshishigaite ma	Mayumi Vehioda
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NORIKO SAITOU	S-5-9-105 YOUKOUDAI ISOGOKU YOKOHAMASI KANAGAWA-XUJAPA	N northe Sayou
TAICHI YAMAGU	7-12-36-1 YO-KO-DAI JA HI ISOGOKU YOKOHAMASI KANAGAWA	The taich! Tamaguchi
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YUKIE AMZAI	3-2/-15-203 HIND DYUOU KOUNANK YO KOHAMASI KANA GAWA-KU J	APAN Snie Anrai

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Printed Name YVTA YAMAGUU	3-28-40, Honshukucho, Fuchu dig, Tokyo, Japan	yuta yaraguchi
MAYOHI YAMA GUHI	3-28-40, Honshukucho, Fuchucity. Tokyo, Japan	mayumi yanaguchi
KANEYUKI	3-28-40, Honshukusho, Puchu city, Tokyo, Japan	kaneguki yaquaquehi
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Shinobu Yadiita	1-32 Kanizawa Kawaguchi Odate city aki	ta Strinobu Yachita.
Mitsuyoshi Yachita	1-32 Kanizawa Kawaguchi Odate city Okita	Znikayoski Jachila
Tyano Tachita	1-32 Karrizawa kawafadi Odatecity akita	Agano Jaduta

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Referencea: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," Univaraity of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Woman of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hete, "No Organized or Forced Rscruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Militery," Professor Emeritua, Nihon University. [4] United Stetes Office of Wer Information Raport No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at http://goo.gl/9xM3LL)

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RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modarn World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

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YOSIKO, ENDO	6-1-1 YOKODI: 15090-KU TOKONAMA-SKI KANAGAW-KIN	Johiho Ende

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Daigo Ozakli	Elyakuchou 2-20-3 Yokohama-City Kanagawa JAPAK	Daigo-Ozaki
Takeshi Okano	Mirokuji 503-4 Fujisawa-City Kanagawa JAPAN	Takeghi Okano

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KENI CHITAKEZ	3-23-25-301 YOKODAI AWA ISOGOKU YOKOHAMASIKANAGA	Kenichi Tukesawa
MIHOKO TAKEZAWA	15 DG KUYOK HAMASI KANAGAKEN	mikoko Jakegi wa

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YASUAKI . UNO	YOKOHRMA KANAGAWA-KEN =-23-25-301 SUGITA, 1 SOGO- KU YOKOMAMA-CHI KANAGAWA-KEN	yasvahi, vno

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

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Printed Name	Address	signature
	3-35-10 HANAKOLTANEI-MINAMI	
MASUKO. TURUCHIMA	KODHIRACHI. TOKYO TO, JAPAN 3-35-10 HANAKOGANEI-MINAMI-CHO	masiko. turuchima
	3-35-10 HANAKOGANEI-MINAMI-CHO	
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	3-35-10 HANAKOGANEI-MINAMI	4
KYOKO TURUCHIMA	KODALRA-CHI TÖKYÖ-TO JAPAN	Pyō-leo, turvolei ma

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Printed Name	Address	signature
KENTA TURUCHIMA	3-35-10 HANAKOGANEI MINAMI KODA IRA CHI TOKYO TO JAPAN 3-35-10 HANAKOGANEI MINAMI CHŌ KODA IRA CHI. TOKYO TO JAPAN	Juta - Luvudrima

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JOZI IZUMI	YOKOHAMA - CHI KANAGAWA - KEN	1 174100
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Akemi Sato	1-32-18 Ebisu-nishi Shibuya-tu	akini
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HIROKO, KUDŌ	5-3-2506 FUNABORI EDOGAWAK TOKYO-TO JAPAN	u Alroleo leudo

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Toshikazu Takahashi	41-28 Volagawa-cho, Shibuya-ku Tokvo-to	Toshikazu Takahashi
Yuka Takahashi	41-28 Udagana che, shibuya-ku Tokyo-to	Yuker Jatahesh

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Mizuho Yoshimiya	2-4-11 Zingu-mae Shibuya-ku	musho y.
Hiroaki Yoshimiya	2-4-11 Zingu-mae Shibuya-ku Tokyo	Hersek yoshuga
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KEIKO KASHIMA	1-11 Higashyama Meguro-ku Tokyo, JAPAN	KEIKO KASHIMA

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Hitomi Murakami	4-22-1, konandai,	Konanku, Yokohana Kanagawa-kenshi	Hitomi	Murakami

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Mikasa Yashiro	15-32 higashircho Isogo-ku Yokohama-sh;	Mikasa Yashiro
	yokohama-sh;	

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MAKI KO NAKAZIMA	2-7-5 Maruyama Isogo-ku Yokohama-shi	M. nakasime

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Nonto Watanake	23-20 Higashi Ku soche Nishi	Neriko Watanabe
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- (1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.
- (2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.
- (3) Lines 915-917. ""Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

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YOSHIKO KANAYAMA	2-16-1 Takashima Nishi-ku Yokohama-shi	YOSHIKO KANAYAMA
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KIMIE TAKAHASHI	1-12-7 Mori, Isogo-ku, Yokohama-shi, kanagawa-ken	Time Takapah
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RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

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References: [1] C. Sareh Sch, "The Comfort Women," University of Cincago Press, Chicago (2009), [2] Yishe Park, "Combot Women of the Empire," Audit
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Emeritum, Nithon University (M) United States Office of War later matter Report No. 49, 1964 (All Refs at http://go.org/1948). [3]

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SAMAE SHIMIZU	Saiwaicho 6-2-32 Jokayo Japan	hi Sance Shinizu

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